1 ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: Well, that's what 2 his appearance says. 3 MR. THOMAS: That's correct, your honor. ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: And I don't think 4 5 I'd allow that in any event. You know, double, 6 triple, quadruple teaming. 7 We've had tons of cases where there had been many, many, many more parties than this. 8 basically what I have said is, "Okay, all the, you 9 10 know, let's say Party A witnesses up on the stand and 11 there are sixteen other parties. The sixteen parties decide who is going to do primary cross and secondary 12 cross for everybody and that's it." And they -- but 13 14 that's up to, you know, if they don't want to do both then if I've ruled that if you don't agree then we'll 15 16 take it in the order of who's on the caption. So that Arkansas Cable would do the first 17 18 witness. Then Comcast would do the second. would do the third. And you know, but we don't have 19 to worry about that yet. But I don't intend to let it 20 get out of hand and then -- because it's a fairness 21

thing.

MR. RATHER: And if I may inquire your honor is, as I understand what you are telling us, if later, if another attorney enters an appearance as counsel for WEHCO, that attorney would not be allowed a second bite at the apple on cross examination.

ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: We'll cross that bridge when we come to it because that might be, that might be a different matter. And we might have to do one of the schedules just to who is going to do who. But let's not worry about that yet.

MR. THOMAS: Your honor, if I may just to -- what Mr. Rather said about the, my representations are essentially correct. That that is what we would endeavor to do. The lawyers you see before you will be the ones who would be conducting the cross examination on behalf of all four or five of the complaining parties.

And on a similar issue, just returning to discussion that we had earlier about Discovery. Our intention is not to go in and use every single one of our fifty or two hundred however or two hundred and fifty however you choose to characterize it, discovery

1 requests, interrogatories, document request production We're going to try and be as efficient about 2 3 this as we can because I think it would probably kill 4 all of us if we weren't. 5 ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: That's a way to get -- resolve the case, isn't it? Maybe I should 6 7 give you a hundred. MR. THOMAS: It's probably occurred --8 ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: Okay. So let me 9 10 -- the procedural schedule I handed out, I'll adopt. 11 I'm not going to read all the -- it would be a waste of time to read all the dates into the record. It'll 12 be in a subsequent order. And I'm not going to change 13 any of them. What you see is what's going to be in 14 15 the order. Except the language of Footnote 1 will be 16 changed around. Let me also look, take a look at Footnote 17 6 which is how I want the exhibits prepared. And let 18 19 me, let me put this on the record, now. And if we 20 need to revisit it, we'll revisit it. Essentially the

exhibit exchange date is the date that everybody

actually receives the exhibits. So that it's your

21

responsibility to get them into the mail or into a private carrier that gets them delivered to everybody on June 15, 07.

And essentially I want the exhibits to, I don't know if they'll be Complainants Exhibit 1 or Buford Exhibit 1 or WEHCO Exhibit 1 but just everybody start with the number 1 or the letter A and then number them all 1,2,3,4,5. Very -- I don't care if you use a number, I don't care if you use a letter. I suspect you are going to run out of letters though. So maybe you better use numbers. But that's up to you. And the important thing is start every exhibit, every page of every exhibit will have a number on it, except the cover sheet. If it's -- the cover sheet might say Complainants Exhibit 1. And put them looseleaf binders with tabs on them and the tabs will say 1,2,3 whatever. But every page of every exhibit has a number and start with the number 1 and end with the last number.

And if you have to use a Bates stamp, use a Bates stamp. Because the worst thing is for everybody to be sitting in the courtroom and have a

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witness looking at page 847 and everybody's page 847 is different. Because it's not numbered and nobody can find it. So that's the, that's the most important thing as far as I'm concerned.

The exhibits -- covering the exhibits should be just a little chart, the name of the exhibit, the number of pages and who's sponsoring it. So that everyone knows who they are going to cross-examine if there is going to be a cross-examination.

And just include a brief summary of the respective testimony of any witness that is going to testify as opposed to doing a written statement. And I would hope that that would be -- I would hope that there would be no witnesses testifying without written statements.

Generally, let me explain the way I like it done. You have a written statement, a written affidavit, a declaration under penalty of perjury. And let's say, that is received into evidence subject to cross-examination. The witness sits up on the stand. The party sponsoring the witness says, "Look at Exhibit 1." "Is that your signature on this page?"

"Yes, that's my signature." "Are the facts contained or the opinions or whatever true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief?" "Yes." "I move," -- well the exhibit should be in or out by then. "Okay the witness is available for cross-examination." So that everything should be in that written statement.

And if something needs to be corrected.

Okay, there's a typo on page, on page this and I meant
to say, you know, not this. You know, that instead of
saying you know, well anyway, you know, that's fine.

But I prefer not to have any kind of extensive testimony because it just slows things down.

And I don't think there is any reason why everything can't be put into writing. Okay.

Let me just say something finally about Discovery. I want you to all make a good faith attempt to work out your differences among yourselves. Serious and genuine effort should be made to reach a compromise with each other if you can't agree. I don't want you to come to me for a ruling on a discovery matter without first attempting to reach

agreement among yourselves. And I want you to come to me only if there's a complete -- if you hit a brick wall. If absolutely you can't agree on anything. If you could agree on some things, agree on those. And only come to me with the things you can't agree on.

anything or anything relating to Discovery that requires my action I want you to accompany it with a certificate that that movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. I think that's similar to the federal rules.

Now, I'd also like you to serve me with courtesy copies of all of the discovery requests. So that I can sort of loosely keep track of what's going on. I won't read them in detail. I'll skim them. But I want to have them available in case there's a fight. In which case then I can read it.

I can't emphasize enough I do not, N-O-T, want copies of documents produced pursuant to document production requests. Because I don't think this

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building is big enough to hold all of that stuff.

Just the request is fine. And the copy of the Interrogatories, the Motion, the Request for Admissions, anything relating to Discovery, please send me a courtesy copy. And I would assume that the Bureau wants copies of those too. If you don't, you can throw them out.

The Bureau is a party just like the Complainants are a party and Entergy is a party. And they should be included in any of your discussions to the extent that they want to be included. Maybe they don't want to be included. And maybe they don't want to participate and maybe they don't want to get involved in certain matters. But it's their choice.

And the Bureau, if they so desire, has the same rights to cross examination as any other party. And the Bureau has the same rights if they want to introduce exhibits and present witnesses, depose witnesses, file interrogatories, file requests as any other party. I just want put that on the record and make that clear. The extent of their participation is essentially up to them.

1	But I found in the past that it's very
2	helpful to me to have their participation. And if
3	there's and if there are motions, to have their
4	comments on the motions.
5	Any questions? That's all I have for this
6	morning. Any questions? Mr. Engel?
7	MR. ENGEL: Your honor, for the record,
8	with regard to voluminous document production, the
9	Bureau only needs electronic copy, if it's first of
10	all it saves the parties a great deal of money in
11	copying expenses but we don't need the actual hard
12	copies themselves. We'll if it's on a compact disc
13	or if it could be sent in a zipped email file that
14	would be just fine by the Bureau, your honor.
15	ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: Okay. Any other
16	questions, Mr. Rather?
17	MR. RATHER: Yes, your honor. Just a
18	little further clarification
19	ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: Sure.
20	MR. RATHER: if you would please. I
21	understand that what you said about the written direct
22	testimony and I understand the analysis you gave us
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for how to make sure that that is included in and part of the record. Then when you referred to cross examination, I wasn't sure I fully understood exactly what you said.

ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: Okay. The way it usually works is the witness will prepare a written statement and that will be received into evidence or received subject to cross or whatever or -- and then essentially the witness is turned over for cross-examination. And I mean, the written statement is a direct testimony. It's just as if the witness said what he or she had to say in court.

Then Mr. Thomas or somebody else would cross-examine that witness essentially on the contents of the written statement. Then you would have an opportunity to redirect and then be re-crossed and that would be it. If you want to.

MR. RATHER: And just for example, so that I'll make sure I have a good understanding at the very beginning, I know you have some relaxation of the rules. And I wanted to know how you would anticipate that you would handle a situation where let's say, the

Entergy witness has given the written testimony and Mr. Thomas has cross examined him. And wants to ask the about something that he or she has said in deposition testimony and there's a contention that it's outside of the direct.

ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: Okay. If it's outside the scope -- well if it's impeachment stuff or if the witness says in his written direct statement it was 10:00 in the morning and in the deposition he said it was 10:00 at night, then he could use the deposition to impeach the witness. Or refresh the witness's recollection.

There's a rule in here that talks about use of depositions at the hearings. And I'm not going to pull that one out of my hat.

But essentially you can't go -- if it's not in, if it's not in the written statements and he asks questions about it, it's beyond the scope of the direct examination and he can't cross examine on it. So that's -- the standards aren't that loose. You could -- if you don't object -- "Objection your honor that's outside the scope of the direct examination."

1	And if it is, the objection will be sustained.
2	But the use of the deposition, I mean,
3	depositions go all over the place. And but, but, if
4	it is something in the deposition that impeaches the
5	witness, the witness's testimony, he can use that.
6	And same thing, he can use the deposition to refresh
7	the witness's recollection. But if it's an entirely
8	different subject matter and he's trying to
9	essentially use that witness to buttress his, his
10	direct case, he can't do that. Unless he wants to
11	make the witness his own witness.
12	Isn't that the way it works in real court?
13	MR. RATHER: Yes, your honor.
14	ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: I mean, I know
15	this is kind of pretend court. But
16	MR. RATHER: It's real to me.
17	I am curious, do you have a preferred form
18	of what you would call a stipulation for depositions
19	to keep the parties from getting into any contention
20	as to whether certain objections have been reserved
21	for the time of the hearing?
22	ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: No. Essentially

1.	I don't, I don't really like to be called up during
2	depositions to make rulings. Because I kind of don't
3	know what is going on. But in the deposition notices,
4	they should be fairly specific about the subject
5	matter that the witness is going to be asked about.
6	And pretty much stick to that subject matter.
7	Usually, unless it's way beyond the scope of the
8	issues, my ruling will probably be, make your
9	objection but then answer the question. Unless your
10	counsel absolutely directs you not to answer it.
11	Isn't that the way, isn't that the way
12	that usually works in real life?
13	MR. RATHER: It used to but it's changed
14	with the changes in the federal rules to the limited
1-	
15	objections now, to the form of the question and
16	objections now, to the form of the question and matters of privilege. Because that eliminates all of
16	matters of privilege. Because that eliminates all of the coaching that use to occur during depositions.
16 17	matters of privilege. Because that eliminates all of
16 17 18	matters of privilege. Because that eliminates all of the coaching that use to occur during depositions. And I that was my last question for
16 17 18	matters of privilege. Because that eliminates all of the coaching that use to occur during depositions. And I that was my last question for you. Is that the procedure that you would follow?

1	I have cases I do for other agencies where
2	they don't have their own rules. And everybody agrees
3	to use the federal rules. But I'm not intimately
4	familiar with, with the overwhelming majority of the
5	federal rules. Because I just never use them. We
6	have our own rules in here and generally the tradition
7	here is during a deposition if it's within the
8	scope of the issues, just answer it. Unless if it's
9	a matter of privilege, that's something different. If
10	it's a matter of privilege then you, then you may have
11	to argue that out and show me stuff in camera which I
12	really don't want to do but
13	MR. RATHER: I would hope that Mr. Thomas
14	and I would be able to amicably resolve
15	ADMIN. JUDGE STEINBERG: Well, you all
16	seem to be very reasonable but that could be a, you
17	know, a good act just for my benefit. If it becomes
18	a problem then I guess I'll have to study it and see
19	if we can't resolve it.
20	I also wanted to, before we adjourn, I
21	just want to mention there's a May 30,07, Post
22	Discovery Settlement Conference scheduled. And I just

want to say that as far as I am concerned there's nothing in the schedule that requires anybody to wait until May 30, 07 to talk about settlement. And to talk about maybe mediation or arbitration.

It, it seems to me like, it seems to me like if people of good faith would get together and air out their complaints and air out their concerns then I don't see anything in the issues that that could not be the subject of a mutual agreement. Where the complainants would get the type of relief they are requesting. And Entergy would get the type of protection that they want for their poles and their — and the people that are servicing the poles and etc. And I really, I really do believe that.

And as far as I'm concerned, and I just wish you principals were here because you would hate for me to say this in front of them. It's a gigantic waste of money to litigate this when, maybe people should be locked up in a room for two weeks and without food or water and bathroom facilities. To see if they can't resolve virtually everything that's on the table here. And it's a genuine belief on my part.

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I've seen this happen in other cases and
I would hope that during the course of Discovery
well I know that up until now people have been
reluctant to let go of facts. And let go of
documents. And I don't blame you for that. But
during Discovery you're just going to have to let go
of that stuff. And the other party will see what your
concerns are. And A will see what B's concerns are
and B will see what A's concerns are. And maybe it
will be an eye opening experience for both sides. And
there will be grounds for compromise then. Okay.

Anybody want to add anything to my little, it's not really a diatribe but just a plea?

(No response.)

Okay. Thank you all for coming. And we'll go off the record now. And I'm sure that this won't be the last time we meet. And I should also offer -- and if you need another conference please let me know and I'll schedule another conference. And I wish you all luck.

And we're off the record now.

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1	Thank yo	ou.
2		(Whereupon, the above entitled
3		matter was concluded at 10:18
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER, TRANSCRIBER, AND PROOFREADER

ARKANSAS CABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION, ET AL.				
Name of Hearing				
EB DOCKET NO. 06-53				
Docket No. (if appl	icable)			
445 12 th STREET, S.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.				
Place of Hearing				
APRIL 20, 2006				
Date of Hearing				
We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbers 1 through 40, inclusive, are the true, accurate and complete transcript prepared from the reporting by Alex Patton (Reporter's Name) in attendance at the above identified hearing, in accordance with applicable provisions of the current Federal Communications Commission's professional verbatim reporting and transcription statement of Work and have verified the accuracy of the transcript by (1) comparing the typewritten transcript against the reporting or recording accomplished at the hearings and (2) comparing the final proofed typewritten transcript against the reporting or recording accomplished at the hearing or conference. May 1, 2006 Alex Patton				
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